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country, and he only once met with interference from them. When near the coast he gave unintentional offence to the natives with regard to their rights about the salmon. They became so troublesome that he had to expel two or three of them from the camp. He had no sooner done so than twenty or thirty who were sitting round rushed off to their lodges, and returned with an extraordinary collection of old fire-arms, all loaded and primed, and pointed at him. Knowing the character of the natives, he thought the best way was to approach them unarmed. They did not take their arms down, but they consented to enter into an argument, and then he felt sure he should soon persuade them that they were wrong. He succeeded in this; peace was declared, and he had to shake hands with the whole tribe, squaws and all. They became friends, and the leader of the tribe became a great friend of his, and was of great assistance in guiding him through the country. Before the termination of the ride, they were so pleased with him that they used their best endeavours to get him and his companions married into the tribe. As a general rule they respected "King George men." "King George" was the name in which in olden times the Hudson Bay Company impressed upon them the existence of a great white chief, George III., and since then the natives have ever recognised the British people as King George men. He found that by calling himself a King George man, or wearing a bit of King George lace, or saying that he was a friend of King George, he got them to assist him. They were a very harmless race, and he believed in a few years they might be improved, and made a peaceful people. At present they were still degraded. As faithful guides through the forest, and untiring bushmen, they were worthy of a great deal of our admiration.

The PRESIDENT, in conclusion, congratulated the Society upon the great amount of useful knowledge which had been elicited respecting British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and adjourned the Meeting to the 11th of April.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

(Printed by order of Council.)

1.—*Extracts from Correspondence between* M. ROHLFS GÉRARD *and the Council.*

I. *Translation of Extract from a Letter addressed to Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, from* M. ROHLFS GÉRARD, *dated Oran (Algeria), 18th December*, 1863, *requesting pecuniary aid for a proposed journey from Morocco to Timbuctu.*

"Oran, 18th December, 1863.

"On my return from a tour in the direction of Morocco and the deserts of that empire, of which I traversed the provinces of Sus, Oued-Draa, the Tafilelt, Ertib, and Figuig, an account of which series of travels has been published by Dr. Petermann on one hand, besides being reproduced by M. Berbrugger,* editor of 'La Revue Africaine,' which appears at Algiers, I am at present preparing to start once more for the interior; and having, on what I may call my preparatory travels, obtained the necessary acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives, I look forward to penetrating as far as Timbuctu.

* Now Honorary Corresponding Member, Royal Geographical Society.

"Having received from the Senate of the Hanseatic City of Bremen, my native city, a sum of 1200 francs (48*l.*), and unfortunately not possessing a similar sum myself, it seemed to me that you, better than any man, could appreciate the difficulties which must harass my progress with means so very limited. For this reason I have ventured to make application to the Royal Geographical Society for a little assistance in money. As my own Government has left me quite at liberty to lay out my own plan of travel, I shall for my part conform myself scrupulously to carrying out whatever instructions you may honour me with.

"As to personal reference, either the Senate of Bremen or Dr. Petermann will supply all necessary information.

"(Signed) ROHLFS GÉRARD."

II. A communication dated 15th January (not necessary to reproduce here) reached M. Rohlfs Gérard, informing him that the Council were debating as to the route he should follow, subject, of course, to all or any emergencies of travel which might compel him to deviate therefrom; and to this M. Gérard replies in a letter of the 24th January,—

III. *Extracts of which we now proceed to translate*:—

"**Oran, 24th January, 1863.**

"I had intended at first to set out direct from here—in other words from the oasis of the Algerian desert; but the Expedition recently equipped (however peaceable its intentions) for reaching Wargla and el Golèa has reawakened such hatred and mistrust of the people inhabiting the oases of Gourara, Towat, and Tidikelt against all Europeans—especially against all who approach from the French side—that it would be but labour lost to endeavour to penetrate thither. I should be exposing myself at the very least to meeting the same fate as MM. Colomb, Coloinen, and Burine.

"I have therefore permanently decided on going *viâ* Morocco, which will be so far, that I shall find there persons who will assist me in holding in check the Oued-Draa, and with whom, in my way up, I renewed the ties of hospitality of other days. I shall therefore leave Oran by sea for Tangier; thence by Onegan for Fez, leaving which city I shall fall in with the Oued-Fez, whose source cannot be far from Djebel Marisan. I shall then cross Djebel Trit-el-Abhari; and thence following the river through the oases of Mdora, Ertib, and Tafilelt, I can decide which route to follow; because the caravans of the latter-named oasis proceed to unite with that which passes down the Oued-Draa, near the Sanio Nasria, and follows the road by which M. Réné Caillé returned in 1828. On the other hand, I might rejoin the caravan from Gourara and Tawat, which starts from Ain-Salah; but this is the route on which Major Laing was killed. As for myself, I prefer the latter, if practicable: on the one hand, that I should enjoy thereby the best chance of exploring the oases of Gourara, Tidikelt, Tinnini, and Tawat (for when I approach these from the side of Morocco, far less difficulties are interposed in the way of penetrating the interior than in coming from Algeria). On the other hand, it is well known that Major Laing left maps, &c., in the hands of the Tawarek, who keep up a good understanding all along the frontier-line from Ain-Salah to Timbuctu.

"Arrived at Timbuctu, a Merciful Father will inspire me which road to adopt for my return-journey—it is impossible, at this stage, to present any plans formed on so remote a contingency!

"As to the sum which the Geographical Society kindly proposes to advance me, I beg to state beforehand that, confiding in its well-known generosity, I shall accept whatever they present me with as a special benefit; but as I do not know what is their intention, I must not specify. The Society is,

moreover, aware of the means at my disposal, which have been materially diminished by the requisite purchase of necessary instruments, such as barometers, for transport, thermometers, &c.

"I would remark, finally, that whatever sum the Society send, it should be sent with all speed, in order that I may start immediately by joining the caravan for Timbuctu, which is on the eve of starting from the Great Oasis.

"Your obliged servant,

"(Signed) ROHLFS GÉRARD.

"P.S.—I trust I need hardly mention that if the Royal Geographical Society should not approve of the route above laid down, I should in everything follow as far as practicable its prescriptions, and avail myself of the collateral information it may supply."

IV. *Copy of Council Letter in reply.*

"SIR, "15, Whitehall Place, London, 10th Feb., 1864.

"I have laid your letters dated Oran, December 18th, 1863, and 24th ult., before the Council of the Royal Geographical Society. You ask in them for immediate pecuniary assistance in a journey you are about to undertake from Morocco to Timbuctu; and you give assurance that you will follow the directions of this Society.

"In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Council have favourably considered your application. They are satisfied you will devote the same energy to your present undertaking, that brought your recent solitary journey from the Atlantic through Morocco to Algeria to a successful termination. They therefore place fifty pounds (50*l.*) at your disposal free from all conditions, save that you send frequent, full and precise accounts of your journey, together with copious collections of native itineraries, whenever opportunities shall occur of sending letters to Europe.

"Although the Council of the Royal Geographical Society abstain from hampering your movements by minute instructions, in a land where so much depends on accident, it would, no doubt, be acceptable to receive some remarks on the geographical importance of the several routes under your consideration. Nothing need be said of the way to Tafilet; but of the two routes you mention, southward from that place, the one that leads to Tawat is unquestionably the most important. The oasis of Tawat is, perhaps, the most interesting to travellers in the whole of the Sahara; and if you succeed in reaching it, you would act wisely by making a prolonged stay in its neighbourhood, and collecting all the information you can of the routes that radiate from it.

"Any considerable accession to our present knowledge of the Tawareek language would be appreciated.

"Of the routes you might pursue from Tawat, either is full of interest. The recovery of the long-lost papers of Major Laing, which may still be preserved by some chief on the way between Tawat and Timbuctu would be eminently desirable; and on the other hand, if the route to Timbuctu be found impassable, you should bear in mind that a journey through the Jebel Hogar to Ghaat (for Tripoli) would pass through an unknown and interesting district.

"I remain, yours faithfully,

"FRANCIS GALTON,

"(Acting) Foreign Secretary."